

July 25, 1917

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.  
AUGUST 1, 1917.

EACH NUMBER COMPLETE IN ITSELF.

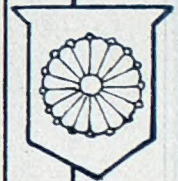
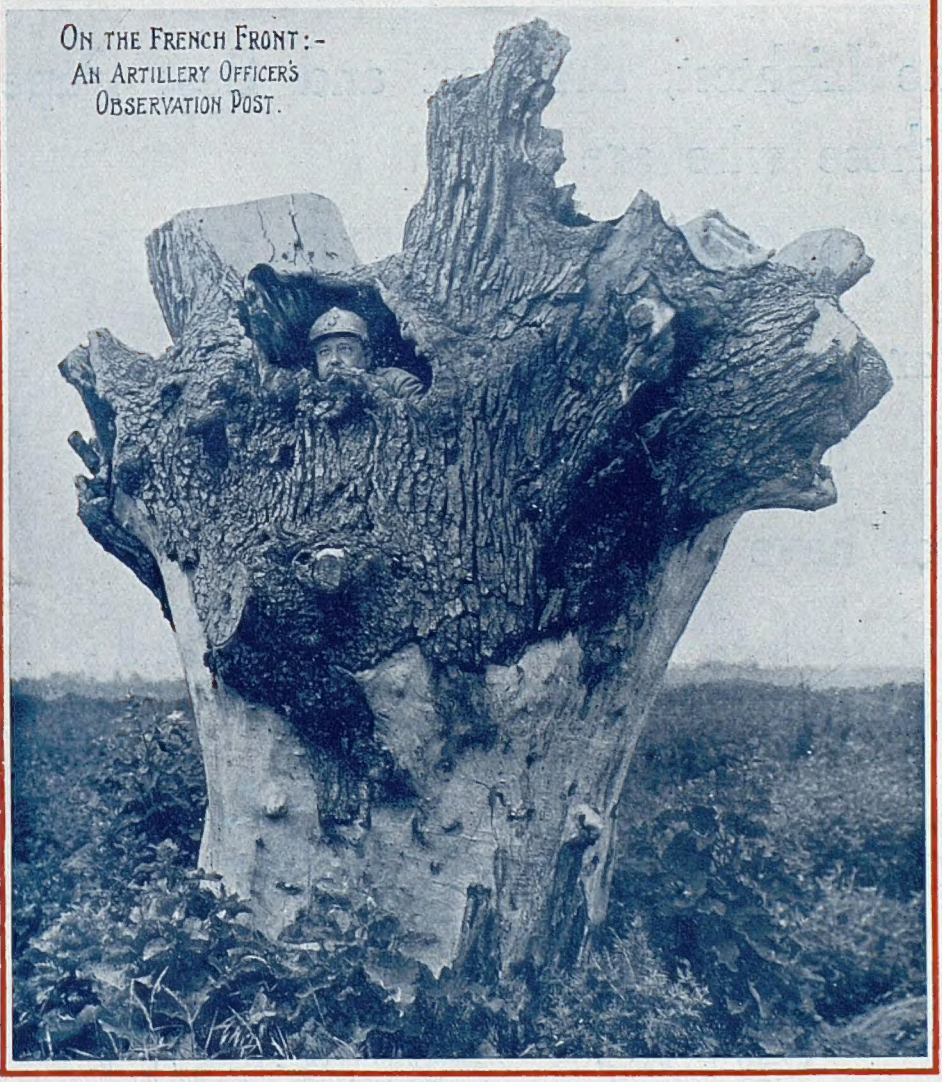
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# THE ILLUSTRATED

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# WAR NEWS

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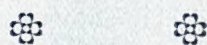
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## "The Sketch"



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BY THE FRENCH.

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NALS: ROCKETS USED IN  
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Every Friday.]

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# The Illustrated London News

*of JULY 28 contains illustrations of—*

TYPICAL SPECIMENS OF MORE AND MORE YOUTHFUL PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE FRENCH.

AIR-RAID WARNINGS BY SOUND-SIGNALS: ROCKETS USED IN LONDON.

THE "GOTHA'S" GUN-TUNNEL: FIGHTING A "BLIND-SPOT" PURSUER.

V.C.'S BEFORE BUCKINGHAM PALACE: ANOTHER OPEN-AIR INVESTITURE.

ON THE BRITISH FRONT: THE ARMY'S LIFE AS THE KING SAW IT.

A TRAP FOR THREE HUNDRED GERMANS: THE DRAGON'S CAVE.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ENORMOUS WAR EFFORT.

OUR INDUSTRIAL ARMY AT HOME.

ONE OF THE SHELLS THAT GIVE THE ENEMY "NERVES": LOADING.

THE PRINCE REGENT OF SERBIA.

PREPARATIONS FOR A NOCTURNAL ADVENTURE INTO "NO MAN'S LAND" AGAINST THE GERMANS.

FRENCH INFANTRY IN ATTACK FORMATION UNDER FIRE; AND BEING REVIEWED.

SAVING A TORPEDOED HOSPITAL-SHIP'S PATIENTS AND CREW.

FIGHTING THE ENEMY WITH HIS OWN DEVICES. LIQUID FIRE IN ACTION.

OFFICERS ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

*Etc., Etc., Etc.*

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July 25, 1917

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NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD.,  
JULY 25, 1917.

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The Illustrated War News, Aug. 1, 1917.—Part 60, New Series.

# The Illustrated War News



LEARNING TO THROW BOMBS: STUDENTS AT AN O.T.C. IN THE UNITED STATES.

Photograph by Topical.



## THE GREAT WAR.

THE FOURTH YEAR OF WAR—THE HOHENZOLLERN GRAMOPHONE—FIERCE FIGHTING IN THE WEST—THE HARWICH RAID—HUGE VOTE OF CREDIT.

AT the opening of the fourth year of war, amid much that gives cause for anxiety in the recent turn of affairs, elements of reassurance are not wanting, but the necessity for turning iron resolution to steel of the highest proof was never greater. At the time when our last week's article was written, few particulars of the new German Chancellor's speech had come to hand. The full text as now known is no surprise. But, if, on its face, the speech proclaims Germany still stiff and determined; if it dissipates dreams of a speedy peace, it betrays at the same time a nation very uneasy in its mind. For it is impossible to distinguish between Dr. Michaelis's tone of obstinate valour and the bluster of a bully who sees that his day is waning, and that his punishment, though it may be delayed, cannot be averted. It proves also that the so-called democratic movement in Germany is the emptiest pretext—a

after the speech was delivered, we shall deal in another place. The Russian misfortune will have a serious effect on the whole future course of the war; but, although it may inconvenience, it cannot bring disaster to the Western front, where

the British and the French, although desperately assailed in these recent days, pursue their resistance as efficiently as ever, and steadily repair temporary local reverses.

The policy of continuous raids was continued on the 21st and the 22nd south-west of La Bassée and south of Armentières, and also at Greenland Hill, north of Rœux. Meanwhile, in the Lombartzyde sector the enemy kept up a furious

bombardment, and the same held good near the coast, and also north-west of St. Quentin and south of Lens. Aerial bombardment of the enemy's bases and railway junctions was vigorously carried out, and four German aerodromes suffered severely. Next day a successful local



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: A CANADIAN ENJOYING HIS "EATS" FROM HOME.—[Canadian War Records.]



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: A CANADIAN BAND GOING UP TO THE LINE.—[Canadian War Records.]

hollow manœuvre of Kaiserism to buttress failing power. For Dr. Michaelis before the Reichstag was, from first to last, the gramophone of the Hohenzollerns. With the encouragement which unlucky chance offered to the enemy immediately

operation was undertaken south of Avion, close to Lens, at small cost to our troops, who brought in a number of prisoners. The British penetrated the enemy's trenches to a depth of 300 yards on a 600 yards front, and did much damage to his

defences. Every day the attack increases, and the enemy against these sectors an unbroken line of guns. The reply is, however, and the enemy has described of "an intensity never reached by the 25th the British carried south-east of Armentières. "nothing to report." The no footnote now.

During the same period we have accomplished a great deal of work, hampered at times by low water of the days in question, however entirely good, and many come in our favour. On the 23rd



FRIEND OR FOE? A CANADIAN TROOP.

planes ventured out, and the severe; but even on a day when hostile machines were broken down others driven down out of the sky. Machines were missing. A fighting for the previous week aeroplanes had brought down the guns had accounted for three driven down crippled; 31 missing. High though the price may be—something over 300 too high, considering the result.

Meanwhile, on the heights fighting of the utmost vigour. On the 20th the enemy made a heavy general assault on Craonne and Vauclerc. In preparation, the enemy came met by our Allies in a battle sustained with magnificent "resistance and tenacity" on



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defences. Every day the strength of our artillery attack increases, and the enemy has also massed against these sectors an unparalleled number of guns. The reply is, however, more than adequate, and the enemy has described the artillery duel as of "an intensity never reached hitherto." On the 25th the British carried out a successful raid south-east of Armentières. Otherwise there was "nothing to report." The latter phrase needs no footnote now.

During the same period the air service accomplished a great deal of useful work, although hampered at times by low visibility. On certain of the days in question, however, the weather was entirely good, and many combats in the air ended in our favour. On the 23rd fewer German aero-

furious assaults." On their general line the French maintained their positions. The enemy's objective was the California Plateau, about a mile and a half due south of Craonne; the Casemates Plateau, about a mile further to the south-west; and the positions still further to the west of that. He was prodigal of men; but, despite appalling sacrifices, gained only a slight advantage at one point. This he attempted in vain to extend by later attacks. As the day closed he ceased to renew his assaults. The Crown Prince had staked much on the success of these efforts, and it became known in our Allies' lines that he is in serious difficulties. The ordinary ranks think that the "Shock-troops" are overpaid in decorations, while the Shock-troops complain that they



FRIEND OR FOE? A CANADIAN "DOMINION DAY" SERVICE ON THE WESTERN FRONT INTERRUPTED BY THE APPROACH OF AN AEROPLANE.—[Canadian War Records.]

planes ventured out, and the fighting was less severe; but even on a day of minor activity three hostile machines were brought down and three others driven down out of control. None of our machines were missing. A complete return of air fighting for the previous week showed that our aeroplanes had brought down 42 enemy machines; the guns had accounted for 3, and 43 had been driven down crippled; 31 British machines were missing. High though the price of these successes may be—something over 35 per cent.—it is not too high, considering the net result.

Meanwhile, on the heights above the Aisne fighting of the utmost violence has been in progress. On the 20th the enemy once more attempted a heavy general assault on the plateaux beyond Craonne and Vauclerc. After strong artillery preparation, the enemy came on in waves, and was met by our Allies in a hand-to-hand struggle, sustained with magnificent valour. The French "resistance and tenacity rose superior to the most

are not sufficiently supported by the others. The continued lack of signal success has also had a depressing effect on the enemy's spirits; but that does not mean any readiness to abandon his scheme in the region of the Chemin des Dames. On the 25th our Allies, by a brilliant counter-attack, recaptured all the lost ground on the California Plateau and the Casemates, and next day they cleared the enemy entirely out of the position. Every day sees the French more resolute in the work of resistance and reconquest. If the territorial gains have been for the moment small, the bleeding of the enemy has been immense, and that alone is an invaluable contribution to final victory. It is in that result chiefly that the significance of this long struggle for the Chemin des Dames lies, and on that account it has been named "the new Verdun."

In Champagne and on the left bank of the Meuse the chief work undertaken has been by the artillery, which has maintained a fierce cannonade



on both sides. Round Hill 304 stubborn fighting and frequent raids were again reported. On the 23rd a long-range German gun dropped 100 shells north of Nancy, without causing any loss of life and doing only insignificant damage. Rheims received 850 shells the same day; the Moronvilliers height was vigorously shelled by our Allies, and an attack north-east of Mount Cornillet was completely repulsed after a sharp fight. During the 25th and 26th the intensity of the artillery combat increased, and the enemy again hurled himself desperately against the French positions. Once more he lost heavily, and achieved nothing of importance.

On the morning of Sunday (the 22nd) the country districts around London were startled at 8.30 by the sound of what seemed to be a heavy air-raid on the Metropolis. It continued for exactly nine minutes, and seemed to consist entirely of large-bomb detonations. The absence of the bark of anti-aircraft guns puzzled some listeners, who wondered whether the hazy skies had given the enemy only too good a chance to do his work with impunity. On the other hand, it was remarked by optimists that the explosions might mean merely another experiment with aerial signal-bombs. Such was to some extent the case, and the new trial proved most conclusively the range and effectiveness of audible warnings, for at a distance of twenty miles from town the noise was as loud as that of the last raid. The warning was not, however, altogether an experiment, but a

were dropped on these places; twenty persons were killed, and twenty-six injured. Some damage was done to property. Anti-aircraft gun-fire split up the enemy's formations, and his machines were pursued out to sea by ours. One of the raiding machines was brought down.

News from the Italian front is still of secondary



FLORA ON THE BATTLEFIELD: A CANADIAN OFFICER PICKING FLOWERS FROM AMONG BARBED WIRE, ON THE WESTERN FRONT.  
*Canadian War Records*



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: A FLOWER-LOVER ATTENDING TO HIS LILY NEAR THE FIRING-LINE.

The flower was found growing on what a few days ago was No Man's Land.  
*Canadian War Records.*

definite notice to take cover. The enemy had been on his way, sure enough; but his aeroplanes, fifteen in number, were driven back before they could get beyond Felixstowe and Harwich. Bombs

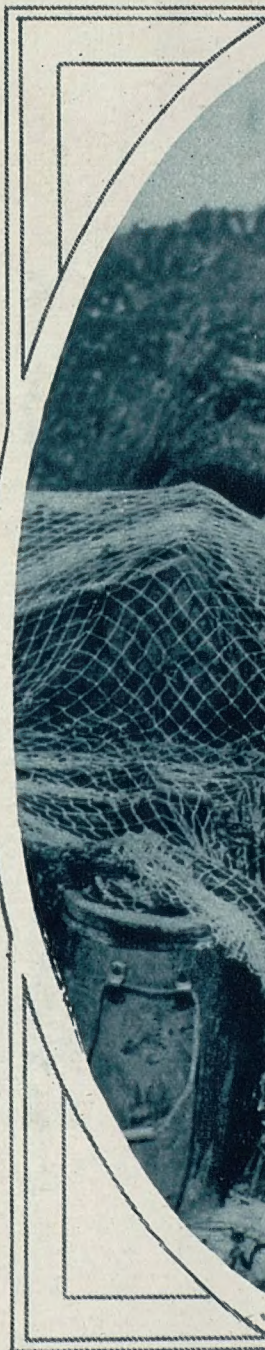
interest. Patrols have been very active in the Trentino between Chiesa and Astico, and minor encounters have taken place, with results in our Allies' favour. In the Carnia the Italian guns got the range of enemy working-parties and dispersed them. Exchanges of heavy shells were reported from the Julian front. Air work was undertaken against the enemy's batteries on Mount Hernada, which were successfully bombed. Some railway depôts near Trieste were also damaged. These operations are typical of the fighting, but the meagreness of the reports does not mean any slackening of effort. Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, has allowed what are understood to be his views on Italy's war aims to be published in the paper which reflects his opinions. The journal is quite definite on the question of Italia Irredenta; it upholds Albanian independence, and defines new boundaries; and would confirm to Greece the fruits of the second Balkan War, on condition that she should respect Albania and the strategic interests of Italy. Should there be a partition of Asia Minor, Italy would not be prepared to renounce what the imperialism of others should deem necessary to itself. Which is the diplomatic way of crying "Shares!"

In Parliament, on July 24, Mr. Bonar Law asked for a Vote of Credit for £650,000,000, the largest sum ever asked at a single sitting by any British statesman.

LONDON: JULY 28, 1917.



## Body-Armour



WEARING A GERMAN ST  
One of the most interesting battlefield  
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A similar suit is shown here, worn  
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## Body-Armour for Infantry: A Topic of the Hour.



### WEARING A GERMAN STEEL BREAST-PLATE AND ABDOMINAL PIECES: A CANADIAN'S TROPHY.

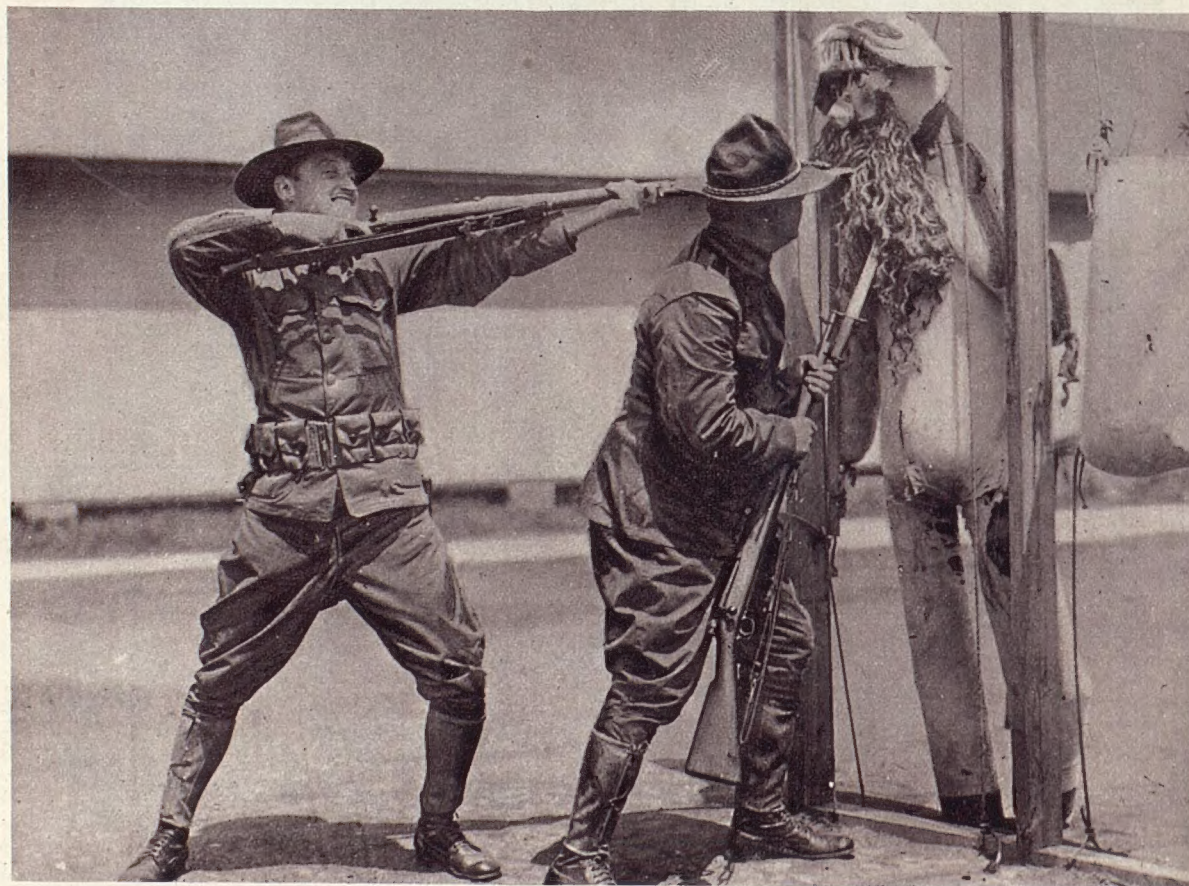
One of the most interesting battlefield curios shown the King during his Majesty's visit to the Western Front was a "suit" of German body-armour, found among other spoil after Vimy Ridge battle. A similar suit is shown here, worn by its finder, a Canadian soldier. As seen, the steel breast-plate covers the body to the waist, while below the abdomen is protected by quarter-hoops of

steel, overlapping to allow of a certain amount of flexibility of movement. The illustration is in point also in view of the newspaper discussion as to the possibility of the provision of body-armour for infantry sufficiently light to be wearable without overtaxing the strength of the wearer, and yet stout enough to stop a bullet at reasonable ranges.—[Canadian War Records.]





## The United States Army: Training Camp Incidents.



GETTING READY: CLEANING AND OILING RIFLES; BAYONET PRACTICE—FINISHING OFF "TIRPITZ."

As was the case in England during the autumn months of 1914 and throughout the greater part of the following year, at the time of the raising and training of the battalions of the "New Army," called into existence in response to Lord Kitchener's appeal, so in the United States at the present time large camps of instruction and training have been established to prepare America's "New

Army" all over the country. These two photographs were taken at one of the American camps, where both Regulars and recruits are stationed. The upper illustration shows soldiers cleaning rifles and oiling the locks. The lower illustration shows men giving the *coup de grâce* to a dummy—a sack stuffed with rope yarn—labelled "Tirpitz."—[Press Illustrations Service Photographs.]



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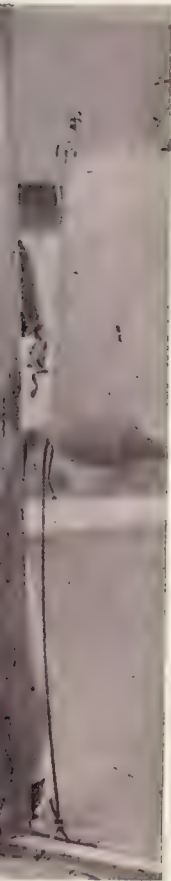


AT A LIGHT-RAILWAY D

The light railways that are laid in the advance, so as to keep up a steady stream of supplies as far as possible follow the most direct route according to the levels of the ground. comparatively light-powered locomotives laden trucks as possible, gradients are



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AT A LIGHT-RAILWAY DEPÔT IN A BATTLEFIELD VILLAGE: LOADING UP BOXES OF BOMBS.

The light railways that are laid in the track of the troops as they advance, so as to keep up a steady stream of stores of every kind, as far as possible follow the most direct way across the battlefields, according to the levels of the ground. In order to enable the comparatively light-powered locomotives to draw as long trains of laden trucks as possible, gradients are avoided as much as may

be, the existing highways or former roads being used for laying the metals on. These roads, as is the case everywhere, generally pass through villages, which, in the battle-area, wherever any buildings remain sufficiently whole, are used as intermediate store and ammunition depôts, where trains from the rear discharge, and others load up for transmission close to the lines.—[Official Photo.]





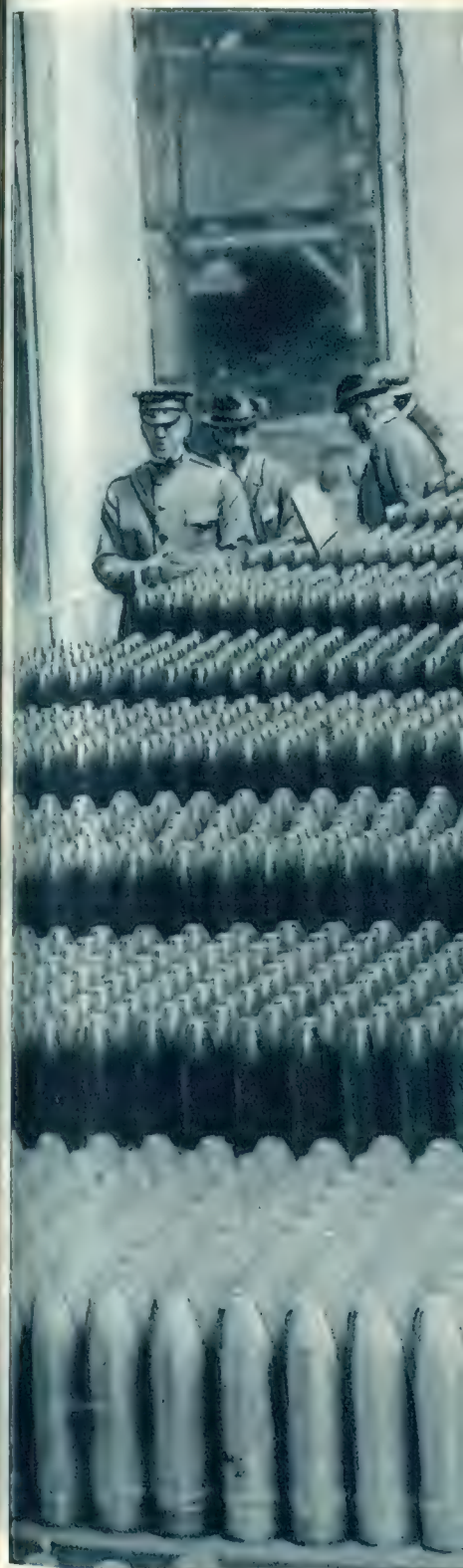
## General Pershing's Ubiquitous Activities

in Seeing Things



### MAKING A PERSONAL VISIT TO ONE OF THE LARGE FRENCH MUNITION-FACTORIES FOR

General Pershing is the leading figure in uniform of the officers seen filing along the gangway beside the stacked piles of shells—immediately following the guide, who is wearing a straw hat. The American leader is ubiquitous in seeing things for himself. The establishment shown is one of very many large munition-factories engaged in turning out artillery projectiles



### ARTILLERY PROJECTILES: GENERAL P

for both heavy and field guns, which about club gossip: "Negotiations have been com '75's' and rapid-firing '155' mortars." A



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ARTILLERY PROJECTILES: GENERAL PERSHING AMONG SHELLS READY FOR THE FRONT.

for both heavy and field guns, which abound all over France, as in England. According to an evening-paper report, given as club gossip: "Negotiations have been completed whereby the whole of the United States artillery will be armed with the famous '75's' and rapid-firing '155' mortars. Already the units in France have received their guns.—[Photograph by Wyndham.]



## The Camel Corps; and a River Mentioned by Isaiah 1

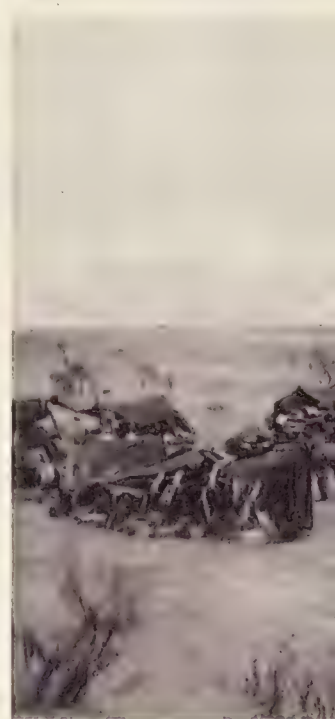


### BIVOUACKING IN BIBLICAL LANDS: THE CAMEL CORPS NEAR EL ARISH, BY THE RIVER OF EGYPT.

The upper photograph shows a bivouac of some non-commissioned officers and men of a company of the Imperial Camel Corps near El Arish, on the Palestine border. The lower photograph is described by our correspondent as follows: "Imperial Camel Corps: Troops bivouacking on the River of Egypt two miles south of El Arish. This river, mentioned four times in Isaiah, is now a

dry bed, except for two or three days each year, when its course is filled by an excessive rainfall on the Mogara Mountains." In Isaiah vii. 18, we read these curious words: "And it shall come to pass in that day that the Lord shall hiss for the fly that is in the uttermost part of the rivers of Egypt, and for the bee that is in the land of Assyria."

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## With the Camel Corps on the Palestine Border.



### WHERE A SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID RECENTLY OCCURRED: A BIVOUAC; TURKISH PRISONERS.

"On the night of July 20-21 our troops successfully raided the enemy's trenches south-west of Gaza. They killed 1 Turkish officer and 101 men, and brought back 17 prisoners, a machine-gun, and a trench-mortar, besides rifles and other booty. This was the most important occurrence on the Palestine front since the heavy fighting last April. On that occasion, it may be recalled, a detach-

ment of sixty men of the Camel Corps fought with the utmost heroism and stopped a strong Turkish attack. "My informant," wrote Mr. W. T. Massey in describing the fight, "declared that every Camel Corps man in this section deserved the Victoria Cross." The upper photograph shows a Camel Corps bivouac in the usual square formation; and the lower one, Turkish prisoners on camels.



## The Winding-Up Campaign in German East Africa.



### DURING THE RAINS: POLICE PONTOONING: A DESPATCH-CYCLIST AND ASKARIS CROSSING.

General Smuts left East Africa on completing the main campaign, when the principal of the enemy's last resisting forces had been driven into the swampy, low-lying coast-belt of forest in the south-east of the German colony. Soon afterwards the rainy season set in, swelling and deepening the sluggish rivers and innumerable meandering streams that seam the tract of country from north of

the Rufigi to the frontiers of Portuguese East Africa to the south. Communication everywhere has meant crossing water every few miles, mostly by means of pontoons, towed or hauled across, and in "dug-outs"—hollowed tree-trunks, roughly shaped at bows and stern. The "police" in the upper illustration are a semi-military body, from Rhodesia, organised like the Cape Mounted Rifles.

## The Winding-Up Campaign in German East Africa.



### MOTOR WORK AT THE FRONT.

As recent despatches from German East Africa show, the pressing back of the remnants of still-existing German forces, wherever the ground allows, being carried out by motor-car drives. As our forces close on them in columns of attack from several quarters, they are outflanked and turn the positions wherever they can.



## The Winding-Up Campaign in German East Africa.



MOTOR WORK AT THE FRONT: A TRANSPORT PARK; WITH COL. MURRAY'S COLUMN IN A PURSUIT.

As recent despatches from German East Africa state, the relentless pressing back of the remnants of still-resisting German troops is, wherever the ground allows, being carried on largely by armed motor-car drives. As our forces close on the enemy, concentrating in columns of attack from several quarters, the motor-car squadrons outflank and turn the positions wherever the enemy make a stand.

Then, as the Germans retreat, they take up the pursuit. When the complete story of the German East Africa campaign comes to be written, the record of the motor-car squadrons in that field of operations will furnish adventures that may vie in "live" interest with any recorded in the war at large elsewhere. In addition to fighting, there are tales also of meetings with wild beasts to be told.

CROSSING.

Africa to the south. Every few miles, the water is hauled across, and shaped at bows and are a semi-military Mounted Rifles.



## ROMANCES OF THE REGIMENTS: LX.—THE CONNAUGHT RANGERS.

## THE WIT OF OTHER DAYS.

EXCELLENT as Grattan's Memoirs of the Connaught Rangers are, in respect of a chronicle of atrocious jokes they possibly hold the palm. The gallant 88th boasted one or two accomplished practitioners in ponderous joking, and Grattan has taken care that their efforts should not perish. The period liked puns, and a little later Lamb and Hood consecrated the pleasant vice.

It had its uses in campaigning. During the painful retreat from Burgos and Madrid upon Ciudad Rodrigo the 88th kept its spirit unbroken. It was a regiment, says Grattan, whose spirit it was scarcely possible to break, and the retreat "afforded them ample food for that ready humour for which they were proverbial, and for which they got *full credit*, but nevertheless they are still *in arrear*." There you have the chronicler at the game, with his italics to point the mild jape, unashamed. At this moment the 88th was in rags, shoeless, and altogether poorly off for pay. Then one day came some cash, 720 dollars, for Grattan's company. The sum was all in dollars, except a few pieces-of-eight. It was quite unmanageable, and Grattan had to carry it all. It was material for a quite

heavy joke. "I was over-weighted. It was not, on this race, 'weight for age' but weight for character; and the 'young ones,' if good, had an additional weight placed on them!" This is entirely in the Charles O'Malley vein, and another

proof of the perfect way in which Lever caught the tone of mess-room banter of that time.

The 88th was four months in arrear of pay at the moment of the retreat. A young Ensign, newly joined, hearing that some cash was going, came to the Paymaster with a humble petition, although he had already received two months in advance.

"On what account Sir?" asked the cautious Paymaster.

"On my account, Sir," replied the ready rascal, "for I have not a farthing in my pocket; but as I am told there is 'an issue' I have called upon you."

The regimental habit was strong

on the Man of Money. Amid the worries of accounts a Connaught Ranger must have his pun at all costs.

"Is the 'issue' in your leg, Sir?" said he.

It was no use trying to put down even a bantling of the 88th, and the Ensign was a ready boy. "No, Sir; I have not as yet put an issue in either of my legs, but if the retreat continues much longer I fear I shall have to do so, for they are much 'puffed.' You see I have had nothing to drink but water and I fear an attack of the dropsy."

The reply will repay study, and may reveal to the attentive some very fine achievements in the art of the far-fetched which do not meet the eye at the first glance. Wonderful fellows, the 88th!

[Continued overleaf.]



ALWAYS ON THE ALERT TO GET A "TIP" FROM THE ENEMY: BRITISH OFFICERS EXAMINING THE MECHANISM OF ONE OF THE SIGHTS OF A GERMAN TRENCH-MORTAR WHICH WAS CAPTURED INTACT.—[Official Photograph.]



ON ONE OF THE BATTLEFIELDS ON THE WESTERN FRONT: A GERMAN LIGHT RAILWAY ENGINE LEFT BEHIND DISABLED DURING ACTION. Official Photograph.



H Cana

## IN COMMAND OF THE CANA

Major-General Sir A. W. Currie, who of the Canadian Forces on the Western Front. He came over with the first Canadian Expeditionary Force in January 1915, at that time He speedily made his mark before the Battle of Vimy Ridge. From that rank he



## RANGERS.

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[Continued overleaf.]

## A Canadian in Command of the Canadians.



IN COMMAND OF THE CANADIANS ON THE WESTERN FRONT: MAJOR-GEN. SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, K.C.B.

Major-General Sir A. W. Currie, who has taken up the command of the Canadian Forces on the Western Front, is an Ontario man. He came over with the first Canadian Contingent, and landed in France in January 1915, at that time at the head of a battalion. He speedily made his mark before the enemy, and was promoted Brigadier-General. From that rank he was, in September 1915,

advanced to Major-General, and following on that, to General of Division in command of the 1st Canadian Division. He succeeds a brilliant and distinguished officer in his new command of the entire Canadian Force, General Byng; but the choice is admitted to be excellent, and every Canadian regards the new leader with affection and complete confidence.—[Canadian War Records.]



But the Paymaster was on his mettle. He had taken every point as his petitioner went along, and he had his answer pat.

"In that case," said the dispenser, "you must be tapped, Sir."

"Very true," the Ensign agreed; "but I should now like to bleed you."

The Paymaster thought this effort of the newly joined sufficiently up to regimental standard to deserve a laugh. This gave the neophyte new courage, for he saw he had made a hit, and he resolved to profit by it if he could. He left off joking for a moment and came down to stern business.

"I can give you a bill on London, Sir, at sixty-one days for any sum you may choose to advance me."

The Paymaster also talked unembellished business for a moment. "The date is too long, Sir," he objected. "I am not in the habit of cashing bills that have so many days to run before they are payable."

It was no use. The habit of the Connaught Ranger was irrepressible. The Ensign rose to great heights, or sank to great depths—one can hardly decide which.

"But, Sir," he replied pressing his advantage with a final and very long shot, "you ought to

He had won, hands down. The Paymaster, being an expert himself, was "delighted with the wit of the young man." Thus Grattan; although, as Gilbert says, "we cannot call it very good, however great our charity. It's not the kind of humour that is greeted with a shout." The



THE INDIAN WAR LOAN—A PICTURESQUE FEATURE AT CALCUTTA: THE "SWAN WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS" IN THE GREAT TANK IN DALHOUSIE GARDENS.

The gigantic effigy of a swan, carrying two golden eggs on her back, was used with great effect at Calcutta, where every endeavour was made to attract interest in the community, alike British and native, to the War Loan. In the result, there, as elsewhere in India, the Loan proved a complete success. Placards (two of which are seen in the photograph) were placed all round the tank setting forth the objects of the Loan, and the advantages to investors that it offered.—[Photograph by Agency.]



ON THE WESTERN FRONT—THE "LEICESTER LOUNGE": MEN OF A LABOUR BATTALION HAVING A SPELL OFF-DUTY OUTSIDE TEMPORARY REST QUARTERS IN A VILLAGE SHOP NEAR A BATTLEFIELD.—[Official Photograph.]

recollect that this is the month of November, and those self-same sixty-one days are the *shortest* of the year."

"dust," so was the Ensign—and I have been obliged, in putting the sod over each, to go from 'dust to dust.'" To which we may add a tear.—[Ed. I.W.N.]

regimental accountant was completely mollified. He advanced, without bill, note, or acknowledgment, one hundred dollars.

Then the regimental historian takes a hand. "This sum," he says, "would, I have no doubt, have been punctually accounted for had the Ensign lived; but he, poor fellow, paid the debt of nature—the great debt—before we reached Portugal, and consequently before he could pay his friend; and the Paymaster died in Lisbon shortly afterwards. It is a pity that they could not have been both placed in the same grave. The commencement of their acquaintance was a *grave* one" (oh, Grattan, Grattan—italics and all!), "and their exit from this world—though buried some leagues distant from each other—was equally *grave*." But worse is to come.

The record continues: "The Paymaster was a regular

## A British



## A DIVISIONAL HORSE SHOW

The military authorities take care that our not without occasional opportunities for recreation, which are very necessary as a relief from the summer, of course, open-air events and entertainments, and such functions as matches, and horse shows are of fairly frequent occurrence.



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## A British Army Horse Show in France.



### A DIVISIONAL HORSE SHOW: MEN TAKING TEA-TICKETS; FRENCH LADIES ADMIRING PRIZES.

The military authorities take care that our men at the Front are not without occasional opportunities for recreation and amusement, which are very necessary as a relief from the strain of war. In the summer, of course, open-air events are preferred to indoor entertainments, and such functions as athletic sports, boxing matches, and horse shows are of fairly frequent occurrence behind

the lines. Not long ago, for example, there was a horse show at which Prince Arthur of Connaught exhibited his charger, and during the King's visit the Australians held a sports meeting at which there were displays of artillery driving, and a trench obstacle-race in full kit. Sometimes on these occasions, a touch of social amenity is afforded by the presence of ladies.—[Official Photographs.]



# German Defence Works on the Aisne, Taken by the French.



## HELD IMPREGNABLE: A RAIL AND CONCRETE GUN-PIT; BOMB-PROOF BARRACKS IN A WOOD.

These illustrations show elaborately fortified defence works of the Germans on the Aisne, which the French seized possession of after compelling the enemy's hasty evacuation. In the upper illustration is seen the interior of a German gun-pit, where a heavy piece was mounted. The roof is of iron rails closely set and covered deeply with earth to be bomb-proof. The emplacement is solidly walled

with concrete, and flooring is laid for the gun to be traversed. At either side are concreted magazine-passage entrances. In the lower illustration are seen the concreted bomb-proof roofed barrack dug-outs of German reserves, formerly quartered in the same district on the Aisne front, in a practically undamaged condition as the French captured them.—[French Official Photographs.]



## FORTIFIED WITH T

The front of a fortified house, as the centre of a village in a district with to form the keep, or citadel, for the tration. It failed, however, to serve as a garrison of the village were compelled without attempting its defence, un



Aug. 1, 1917

the french.



RACKS IN A WOOD.

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Aug. 1, 1917

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.

[Part 60  
New Series]—19

Taken by the french without fighting.



FORTIFIED WITH TREE-TRUNKS: A VILLAGE HOUSE MADE INTO A GERMAN CITADEL.

The front of a fortified house, as the Germans fortified it, in the centre of a village in a district within the battle-zone on the Oise, to form the keep, or citadel, for the locality, is shown in the illustration. It failed, however, to serve its purpose, for the German garrison of the village were compelled to evacuate it and retreat without attempting its defence, under pressure of a victorious

French attack in the neighbourhood, which rendered the further holding of the village impossible for the enemy. As seen, the Germans had been at pains to make the house capable of a stubborn defence against musketry from the street, by means of a high wall and parapet formed of layers of heavy, solid tree-trunks packed close and firmly wedged together.—[French Official Photograph.]





# On the Western front: In a German position that was Cap



## TURFED OVER FOR CONCEALMENT, AND LOOPHOLED: A GERMAN STEEL-ARMoured CUPOLA-TURRET FOR ENFILADING A TRENCH V

A steel-armoured cupola, with a loopholed turret of a kind largely employed by the Germans in fortified positions on the Western Front, is seen here, after the capture of the position by the Canadians. It is covered with turf to match the surroundings. The cupola-turret armoured is of Krupp steel, three inches thick. Apparently the turret with its loopholes was intended to enfilade

the trench in case it was stormed. Beyond, The seat by the turret would serve for the me on the notice-board is the warning, "No Mo



a German Position that was Captured by Canadians.



EL-ARMoured CUPOLA-TURRET FOR ENFILADING A TRENCH WHEN STORMED, AND BLOCKING ACCESS TO A DUG-OUT.

ed positions on the Western  
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the trench in case it was stormed. Beyond, would seem to be a dug-out shelter, dipping underground at the end of the trench. The seat by the turret would serve for the men in the dug-out to rest on when up for fresh air. Stencilled by the present occupiers on the notice-board is the warning, "No Movement along this trench during daylight."—[Canadian War Records.]





## A Thorn-Hedge of War's Growing: German Barbed-



### THE LATEST TYPE OF GERMAN ENTANGLEMENTS: A THICK MESH OF WIRE

The mechanism of war has developed in many directions since the great struggle began, three years ago. Even the familiar barbed wire has taken on a new and more formidable shape, as our photograph shows, and its importance in field-defences has not lessened. It is still a commonplace of the trenches. In a message from the British front on July 22, with regard

## Wire Entanglements



### WITH LEAF-SHAPED BARBS FOUND BY B

to recent raids, Mr. Philip Gibbs says: "These though they may mean all the difference between day and night. . . . In some cases the enemy's front



erman Barbed.

## Wire Entanglements Shaped like foliage, near Arras.



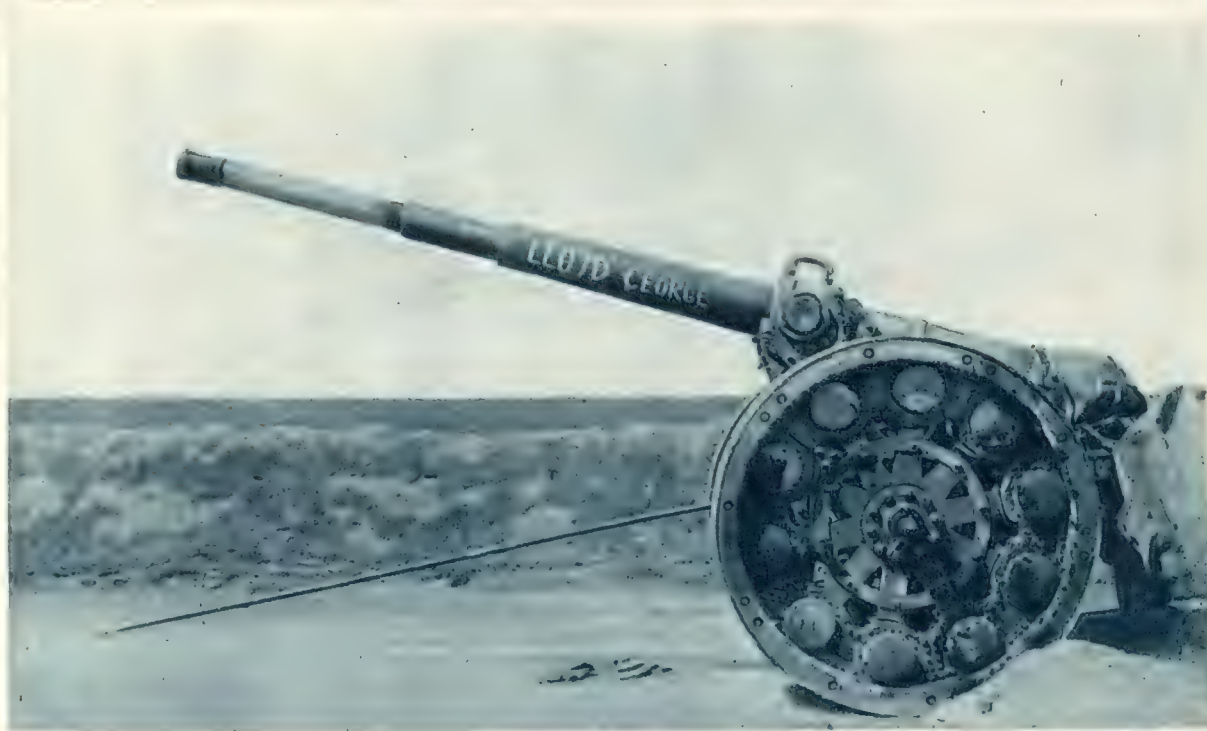
WITH LEAF-SHAPED BARBS FOUND BY BRITISH TROOPS ON THE ARRAS FRONT.

to recent raids, Mr. Philip Gibbs says: "These are not actions about which there is much to write at this stage of the war, though they may mean all the difference between life and death to some of the men who crawl out beyond the barbed wire at night. . . . In some cases the enemy's front-line trench has been found only filled with tangled wire."—[Official Photograph.]

THICK MESH OF WIRE  
go. Even the familiar  
stance in field-defences  
July 22, with regard



### The Two Most Popular Ally-Names in France.



#### SOLDIERS' INSCRIPTIONS ON FRENCH GUNS: "LLOYD GEORGE" AND "AMERICA."

An interesting tribute to the personal popularity of Mr. Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, among French soldiers, is given by this inscription of his name in chalk on the barrel of a gun in a French heavy battery on the Western Front. As somebody in Paris the other day said, in a letter published in the papers: "To the French, Lloyd George's is a name to conjure with."

The companion inscription, "Vive l'Amérique," on another gun of the same battery, testifies in like manner to the French Army's appreciation of the coming in of the United States on the side of the Allies on behalf of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, and to the relief of the heroically resisting nation whose aid in the past enabled America to win her Independence.—[Photos. by Wyndham.]

### floral Sp



#### A NOSEGAY PICKED AMONG

Wild life, both of birds and of flowers in the battlefields of Northern France and in the continuous havoc of war, and the whole ground by shot and shell. Many of the Western Front, indeed, have, on occasion,



floral Spoil from the fringe of a Battlefield.



A NOSEGAY PICKED AMONG SHRAPNEL BULLETS AND SHELL-SPLINTERS: HOMELAND MEMORIES.

Wild life, both of birds and of flowers in profusion, continues to flourish abundantly in many places all over the countryside among the battlefields of Northern France and Flanders, in spite of the continuous havoc of war, and the wholesale ploughing up of the ground by shot and shell. Many of the correspondents on the Western Front, indeed, have, on occasion, drawn attention to this

in their newspaper letters, making mention of how, in spite of man's destructiveness all round, Nature at every opportunity goes her own way as best may be. Officers interested in Nature-studies have enumerated a variety of rare species of wayside plants that blossom freely just outside the trenches, in No Man's Land, and along the communication-trenches.—[Canadian War Records.]



## DEPÔT DAYS: VII.—THE PSYCHOLOGY OF TENTS.

WE have been having rather bad weather at the Dépôt, and I believe Britain has had it too. But, while Britain has had rain by the gutter-full, we have had it with lagoon effect. You have seen Venice—yes? Well, we are Venice. Craik, with the help of stones, mud, a broom, and bad language from Pemby, tried to make Tent X 6 at least a continent, with a frontier at Tent X 5, but we remain Venice. At times even, so protean are we, we are the Giant Bog of Galway (I think it's Galway). It has certainly rained.

Nevertheless, the rain has given us new ideas in life. It has given us a fine, rich war-cry. The clarion call, "For God's sake, don't touch the tent!"—

which we yell when anyone enters, or when Jerry, who is like that, brings his head perilously near the canvas—has become a household word. The rain has also made us aware of our tent. And a tent is something to be aware of. A tent has all the emotional possibilities of the most determined psychological novel.

You may think a tent is just a rag on a stick. You may think that the whole possi-

bilities of a tent are confined to the comic effort of blowing down upon its inmates. You are limited. The wonders of life are yet to be unfolded to you. In the first place, a really clever tent rarely blows down—that is a foolish *ingénue* trick. A tent that properly understands the business of suffocation just drops down. It waits for the most unaccommodating hour of the wettest night, stiffens itself, stands on its toes, thrusts its pole resolutely through the summit—and down comes the whole caboose. You can't put a tent that has fallen like that up again. You've got to mend it. Mending a tent dressed in what amounts to one's native elements, in heavy rain, is a subject which demands a new Milton.



A PRINCELY REPRESENTATIVE OF OUR NEW ALLY: ONE OF THE SIAMESE ROYAL FAMILY AMONG VISITORS TO RECENT BATTLEFIELDS.

On July 22 Siam declared war with Germany and Austria. All Germans and Austrians in the country were put under arrest and their businesses closed. Nine steamers, of a total tonnage of 18,965, were seized.—[Official Photograph.]

The descent of tents, however, is but one facet of their infinite variety. And it is their variety which makes tents so much more attractive than houses. Tents are not passive things, like houses. They occupy the mind, and they keep occupying the mind. Tents might be called the feminine—or, perhaps, the feline—of houses. It is no good being practical with a tent; one has to cosset it. It has to be patted and stroked, and its ears have to be gently pulled, and one must never scare it. If you give a tent a violent start—and Evans has a bad habit of this kind—it will gasp and rear, and all but faint on top of you. Then, if the dew should be heavy, you have to scurry out—or rather, Craik has to scurry out, for

Craik is our scurrier—and loosen up things. One tent-rope not slack would mean disaster. If it is dry and breezy, again Craik has to scurry out and tauten up things. If it is just middling—soggy, perhaps, or loose in the ground; again Craik is off, this time with a mallet, and tent-pegs have to be hammered in. Again, if the tent-pole doesn't like its company, and becomes groggy, it has to be pinned. If too much demand has

been made on the tent, and its radius is beyond the umpty yards agreed upon between the W.D. and itself, there is danger of its striking. If the flies round the bottom have not been treated with respect, they refuse to link up with their pegs, and there is for you nothing but evil airs blowing under the canvas all night. That means a cold in the head in the morning. It would be easy to go on talking of the caprices of tent for a considerable time—how it will accommodate twenty and more at times, and at times fall down on two, and little details like that. But I will return to the tent in the rainy weather.

When I lived in a house I used to pity those poor soldiers under canvas on this

[Continued overleaf.]



At a



### A CELEBRATED BRITISH BOX

A notable figure in English sporting life besides services, Bombardier Wells, Champion of Britain, is shown in this photograph of camp off-duty meeting in one of the C Western Front. Bombardier Wells—he is now—is the tall figure facing the reader.



## TENTS.

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[Continued overleaf.]

## At a Canadian Western front Camp.



## A CELEBRATED BRITISH BOXING CHAMPION'S DISPLAY: BOMBARDIER WELLS IN A SPARRING MATCH.

A notable figure in English sporting life before the war claimed his services, Bombardier Wells, Champion Heavy Weight of Great Britain, is shown in this photograph of a sparring match at a camp off-duty meeting in one of the Canadian sections on the Western Front. Bombardier Wells—he holds higher N.C.O. rank now—is the tall figure facing the reader. Bombardier Wells joined

some time ago, as soon, he said, as he could make arrangements for his mother. His brothers had all previously joined. Originally in the Royal Artillery (whence his rank and the sobriquet of "Bombardier"), Wells for a time acted as a drill-instructor in one of the Welsh battalions of the "Kitchener Army," after that crossing to France to take his place on service.—[Canadian War Records.]



stormy night. Now, in Dépôt, I feel rather like the sailors who felt for the people on land in bad weather. True, one must not touch a tent when it rains (though one can touch the walls of many even quite modern houses under similar circumstances), because a touched tent means a leak. But it is that fact that adds an exhilaration to canvas in the rain.

It starts to rain. The first rush of the downpour sends a light suggestive vapour of

should go. With our fingers full of drip we draw a line down the canvas until we have brought it down to the foot of the tent. We have fooled the leak. It will not, now, come through and fall down upon "Tich," as it would if we hadn't dealt with it: it will send its streams of water down the line we have drawn, and that water will end futilely in the ground. That is one part of the sport of living in a tent in the rain. Another part is dressing (or undressing) in a

tent in the rain. Have you ever calculated how many times an ordinary human being can knock his head against a sloping roof in the ordinary, everyday process of pulling on his trousers? You wouldn't believe me if I told you the figure. And I cannot tell you the figure because it is beyond human computation. The feat of undressing is so difficult that the whole of Tent X 6 has to take part



AT THE INSPECTION OF A FRENCH INFANTRY DIVISION ON THE WESTERN FRONT WITHDRAWN TO "REST" AND ABOUT TO RETURN TO THE FIGHTING-LINE: A BATTALION WITH ITS TRANSPORT MARCHING PAST.

*French Official Photograph.*

water into the tent. You admit, stoically, not having been here before, that you are just about to be flooded out. You reach for your great-coat, but Mr. James looks up calmly from Headon Hill (bob edition) and tells you to wait until the canvas is soaked. It will be all right then. Only, for heaven's sake, don't touch the canvas! He is perfectly right. Directly the canvas is wet and full, the spray stops. The rain drums mellowly, but impotently. You can go on reading John Buchan (bob edition) with perfect calm. Jerry comes in and butts the canvas with his head. Jerry usually butts the canvas with his head. At once the rain comes in. Then there is a great game. All Tent X 6 concentrates on the leak. We track the drip to its place of entrance, then we put our fingers on it. We put our fingers on it, not to suppress it, but to lead it to the way it

in each single attempt. Only one at a time removes Them. The rest are look-out men. We look on with alert agony. At the slightest danger we all shout. The method is successful, but lengthy. Jerry was a victim to its rigours the other night. He was the last to undress. Before he had reached



AT THE INSPECTION OF A FRENCH INFANTRY DIVISION ON THE WESTERN FRONT WITHDRAWN TO "REST" AND ABOUT TO RETURN TO THE FIGHTING-LINE: ARTILLERY AND MOUNTED TROOPS MARCHING PAST.

*French Official Photograph.*

his second boot it was Lights Out. We are not allowed to talk after Lights Out. There was nothing for it—Jerry had to sleep in his clothes.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



## forerunners of 1

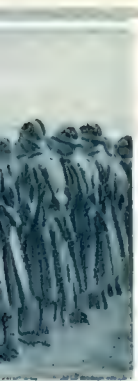


## AFLOAT FOR A HUNDRED

The 100-gun three-decker "Royal Charles" was the first of a series of improved men-of-war, the "Sovereign of the Seas" (shown with later war-ships, such as the "Royal George" and the "Duke of Wellington" of the Victoria class), much more workmanlike-looking craft than



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## forerunners of the Grand fleet: War-Ships of All Ages—IX.



### AFLOAT FOR A HUNDRED-AND-FORTY-ONE YEARS: THE "ROYAL CHARLES" OF 1672.

The 100-gun three-decker "Royal Charles" of 1672, shown above, was the first of a series of improved men-o'-war first-rates which link the "Sovereign of the Seas" (shown in a previous issue) with later war-ships, such as the "Royal George" and "Victory," and the "Duke of Wellington" of the Victorian Navy. She is a much more workmanlike-looking craft than any of her predecessors

we have illustrated. The "Royal Charles" of 1672 replaced the first "Royal Charles," captured by the Dutch in the Medway, portions of which are to-day on show in the Rijks Museum, Amsterdam, as Dutch trophies. Renamed "Royal William," by William III, the ship lasted till 1813. She brought home Wolfe's body from Quebec, and helped to rescue Gibraltar in 1782.



### On the Western front: Canada's "Dominion Day."



#### AT A CANADIAN CAMP: A REGIMENTAL THANKSGIVING SERVICE; A CHAPLAIN ADDRESSING THE MEN.

The fiftieth anniversary of Canada's Dominion Day was celebrated at the Canadian camps in France by special parades, and the holding of religious services, at which all ranks not on duty were present. In the upper illustration, a Canadian regiment near the firing-line, wearing their steel helmets, is seen mustered on its parading ground, the men all formed up in hollow square, with

piled drums to serve as altar in the centre. Near by are standing two Army chaplains and the commanding officer, who is addressing the men. In the lower illustration a Canadian regimental chaplain is seen in the midst of an assembly of the men delivering an address to the rank and file of the corps on Dominion Day.—  
[Canadian War Records.]

### On the Western front: Canada's "Dominion Day."



#### LIVES GIVEN FOR THE FLAG: G

In the above illustration we have the scene of the unveiling by General Birdwood, the famous Gallipoli hero, of the memorial erected to the 1st Anzac Division. The memorial has been erected in the neighbourhood of a camp in the Western Front, the name and whereabouts of which are not known.



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ESSING THE MEN.

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ps on Dominion Day.—



## On the Western front: To Heroes of the Southern Cross.



### LIVES GIVEN FOR THE FLAG: GENERAL BIRDWOOD UNVEILING THE 1st ANZAC DIVISION MEMORIAL.

In the above illustration we have the scene on the occasion of the unveiling by General Birdwood, the famous Anzac leader and Gallipoli hero, of the memorial erected to the fallen soldiers of the 1st Anzac Division. The memorial has been erected in a soldiers' cemetery in the neighbourhood of a camp in a certain locality on the Western Front, the name and whereabouts of which may not

be disclosed. As seen here, there was a turn-out in full force of all the Anzac troops, officers and men, who were available within the command on the day. As also seen, the memorial takes the form of a massive slab of white marble, with emblematic carving, and bearing an inscription recording its dedication and the purpose of its erection.—[Official Photograph.]



On the British Western front: Red Cross Quarters.

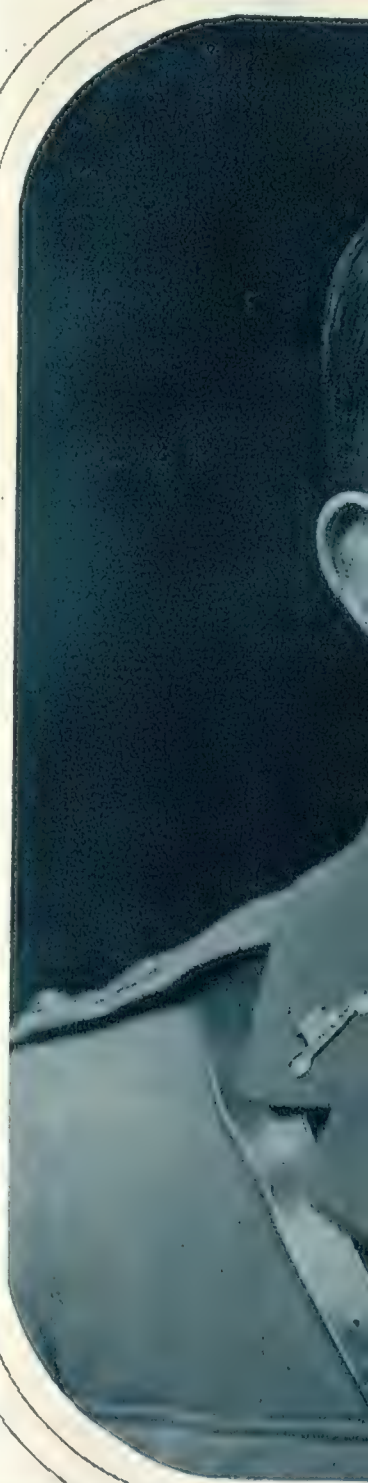


HOUSED IN A DUG-OUT: OUTSIDE AN ADVANCED DRESSING-STATION CLOSE TO THE FIRING-LINE.

Advanced Dressing-Stations, which have, of necessity, to be situated as near the fighting as can possibly be managed, have, as a consequence, to find quarters in any sort of place where cover for the wounded, while being attended to, at least from direct enemy fire, and some sort of shelter for the staff, can be readily obtained. They are pushed forward to the very fringe of the battlefield, so

as to be within as easy carrying distance for the stretcher-bearers as circumstances permit. In the above illustration we see the entrance to one such Advanced Dressing-Station, which has occupied a dug-out under a wrecked house. Its whereabouts is indicated to any who may be in search of the station by the red cross on a notice-board.—[Official Photograph.]

Leading British

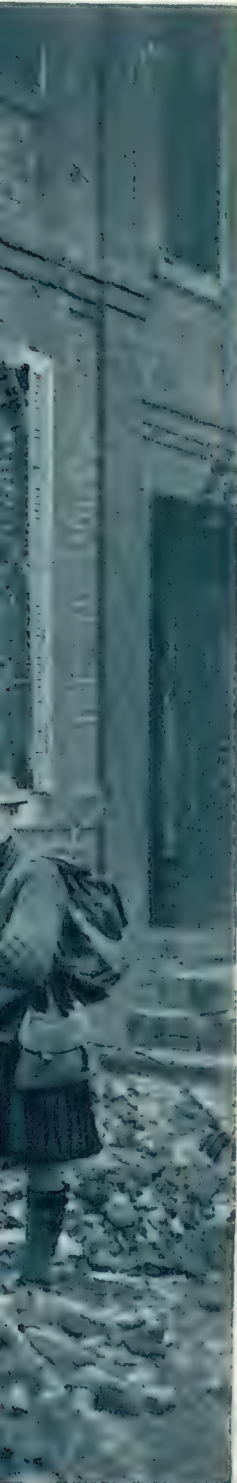


LEADER OF BRITISH FIGHTERS

Commander Locker Lampson is in charge of a motor-car squadron fighting with the Russians. The squadron is with the central group of British forces whose retreat recently took place in unfortunate circumstances, and it did devotedly gallant work in the situation. In one action, as a "Morning Post" reporter writes, "it was the only British unit to stand firm."



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#### THE FIRING-LINE.

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### Leading British Armoured Cars with the Russians.



#### LEADER OF BRITISH FIGHTERS WHO PROVED THEMSELVES HEROES: COMMANDER LOCKER LAMPSON.

Commander Locker Lampson is in charge of the British armoured motor-car squadron fighting with the Russian Army in Galicia. The squadron is with the central group of Eastern Front armies, whose retreat recently took place in unfortunately discreditable circumstances, and it did devotedly gallant work in trying to save the situation. In one action, as a "Morning Post" Petrograd corre-

spondent describes, "they remained behind the retreating infantry to fight a rear-guard action, and held up the German advance successfully for a time. These British cars were absolutely alone between the advancing forces of the Germans and the retiring lines of the Russians, and they were firing steadily and with effect." Happily, they came through with little loss.—[Photo. by Russell.]



## WOMEN AND THE WAR.

"WOMEN'S Sphere" has enlarged so much since the war, and grows so rapidly every day, that it is not easy to keep pace with its development. We hear very little these days about women's unfitness for differing forms of work. It is true that still, now and again, opposition is offered to the "dilution" process, from those reluctant to see women enter trades once reserved exclusively for men. On the whole, however, the principle that woman is, during war-time, at any rate, fitted for just whatever work she proves herself capable of doing, is pretty generally accepted.

At first sight it would seem that work in a shipyard offered but little scope to women, where

which they either weld vessels or cut plates; and they use the electric welder equally well.

There is, however, more of women's work in shipbuilding than the processes already mentioned. They make all sorts of brass fittings and mountings for engines and boilers, and take an important part in both the manufacture and fitting of the tubes of which the heating surfaces of boilers are made.

Experts are of opinion that women may play a yet more important part in the construction of the ships that are so necessary to our existence. When the difficulties, which are by no means insuperable, in the design of ferro-concrete ships



WOMEN-WORKERS WITH THE GRAND FLEET: NURSES FROM A HOSPITAL-SHIP  
TAKING THE PADRE FOR A ROW.

it seems natural to suppose there would be less need of the light touch than of the heavy blow. But even in engineering, things are not always what they seem, and Eve is taking a considerable and daily increasing part in a large number of branches, both of construction and fitting.

Engine and pump making are two of the departments in which women are employed, a form of activity that includes also a very large variety of machine work. That is not all. Much of the drilling and riveting done by machines on various parts of the framework of the structure is done by feminine hands. Further, women have become skilled in welding operations carried on by the help of the oxy-acetylene flame, with

have been overcome, a wide field of industry in this connection may be thrown open to women. Once the initial obstacles are overcome, it is said that no vessels can conceivably lend themselves more readily to standard and rapid manufacture than those of ferro-concrete; and that in the construction of such ships "there is literally nothing that is outside the demonstrated scope of women's powers," which is high, even if well-deserved, praise for Eve.

There is just one more department of women's work connected with shipbuilding that deserves special mention. We are so used to taking their labours as a matter of course these days that we are occasionally apt to overlook the vital character

[Continued overleaf.]



### The Access



### PROCLAMATION DAY: TH

The new Rajah of Sarawak in Borneo, by the famous Rajah Brooke, under whom the middle of the last century, is His Highness the eldest son of the second Rajah, Sir Charles. Sir Charles died last May at the age of 80 at his English home in Gloucestershire.



## The Accession of the Third Rajah of Sarawak.



PROCLAMATION DAY: THE RAJAH UNDER THE YELLOW STATE UMBRELLA; THE CROWD.

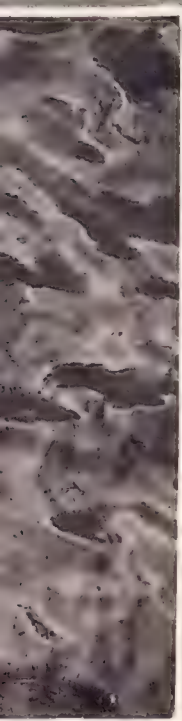
The new Rajah of Sarawak in Borneo, the Native State founded by the famous Rajah Brooke, under romantic circumstances in the middle of the last century, is His Highness Charles Vyner Brooke, eldest son of the second Rajah, Sir Charles Brooke, G.C.M.G. Sir Charles died last May at the age of eighty, while staying at his English home in Gloucestershire. The new Rajah has

for some time acted for his father in charge of the Government. His two brothers have both taken part in the war. The late Rajah in his youth was an officer of the Royal Navy, and was the leader of many expeditions for the suppression of the Dyaks, the notorious "head-hunters," a tribal combination that infested Sarawak.—[Photos, by Buey Hong.]

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of much of it. How many people, I wonder, know that women are capable of undertaking, and do, in fact, undertake, the work connected with the electric wiring of his Majesty's battle-ships. A thrilling thought, isn't it?

Turning out bedrooms and paper-cupboards hardly suggests itself as an occupation even remotely connected with the war and the winning of it, though as a matter of fact, the three are closely related. There is, say, in the Women's Department of National Service, an increasing and grave shortage of wool and cotton material, and of paper pulp for national needs. Here is a chance for those Englishwomen who, from one cause or another, are not able to help their

collections. Approved expenses, too, will be paid and transport will be arranged for when necessary. Those anxious to help should write to the Officer in Charge of the Wool and Waste Collection, Room 531, National Service Department, St. Ermin's, S.W.1.

Last week women gave a demonstration of their capabilities as land-workers, and probably not a few farmers in the country to-day are wishing that they had not been quite so hasty in letting prejudice against women's work override their own common-sense. The Women's Farm Competition, organised by the Hertfordshire and Essex Women's War Agricultural Committees, held in Bishop's Stortford last week, was not only



A GIRL-MUNITIONERS' FÊTE: THE FANCY-DRESS COMPETITION BEFORE A JURY OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS—GIRLS UNDER FIFTEEN BEING JUDGED.—[Photograph by C.N.]

country as actively as they would like. If they cannot work, they can at least help to clothe our soldiers and sailors, and in the manufacture of munitions and hut linings. There is in most households a good deal of waste woollen and other materials that housewives would be only too glad to get rid of, and the National Service authorities only too delighted to obtain. The wool and waste collections referred to in a previous article have been so successful that Mrs. Tennant is now anxious to extend the scheme throughout the country. Women are wanted to help in the organisation work in regard to stimulating interest and arranging for local collections. The only sacrifice involved is the expenditure of a little time and trouble. The authorities will supply leaflets for distribution, and sacks for the

the biggest, but easily the most successful, demonstration of women's farm-work ever held in the country. From eleven o'clock onwards, women from all parts of England gave practical proof of their skill in all branches of work connected with farming. One is apt to think of farm-girls as the picturesque sun-bonneted maidens with whom we are familiar on the musical-comedy stage. But pretty as the sun-bonnets and immaculate prints were, the drab-coloured breeches and gaiters with the covering tunic, affected by the girl on the land to-day, are equally attractive if a little less picturesque. But then carting manure, harnessing horses to carts and harrows, hoeing, killing poultry, and milking, are more serious pursuits than usual for the musical-comedy land-girl.—CLAUDINE CLEVE.



#### A NOTABLE CHIEF:

The "Bolski Battalion," members of which photograph, is one of the recently raised co Russian Army, comprised of women. So organised and staffed independently as separate units, have been raised and attached as extra battalions to line regiments. A Russian line regiment of



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## A Woman's Corps of the Russian Army.



### A NOTABLE CHIEF: "BOBSKI BATTALION" WOMEN; THE LEADER'S MEDALS.

The "Bobski Battalion," members of which are shown in the upper photograph, is one of the recently raised corps in the Revolutionary Russian Army, comprised of women. Some of them have been organised and staffed independently as separate units. Others have been raised and attached as extra battalions to previously existing line regiments. A Russian line regiment ordinarily comprises three

or four battalions. The Commandant of the "Bobski Battalion," shown in the lower photograph, is a Siberian peasant woman. Her husband was killed early in the war, whereupon she wrote asking leave to take his place in the ranks. Allowed to go, she won several decorations for bravery. She has now raised a woman corps for her regimen, and has gone again to the front.



## THE GREAT WAR.

### THE RUSSIAN DISAPPOINTMENT—GREEK AFFAIRS—OUTLYING WAR AREAS.

THE fruit of evil counsels, ripened by German gold, has come near costing Russia all the glory she has gained in the present war. That fate may yet be averted, but for the moment the recent splendid achievements of Brusiloff and Korniloff in Galicia are nullified. Against the gallantry of the Russian divisions who went forward from Stanislaw to Kalutz with such impetuous valour has to be set the pusillanimity of the regiment which on July 19 refused to obey orders and retired under no armed pressure from the enemy. The disaffection spread rapidly, and the enemy poured into the gap before Tarnopol, while revolutionary regiments formed themselves into debating societies to discuss their attitude towards authority. In three days the Russian front had been driven in to a depth of thirty miles, and Tarnopol was lost. It is a dismal story, painfully significant of the gulf that remains fixed between military necessity and political considerations. Fortunately, the better-minded section of the Russian people and of the Revolutionary Committees rallied to M. Kerensky, and exhorted him to take drastic

measures. The Provisional Government also received the loyal support of the Committees, and so far gave the best guarantee of order. Kerensky revived the death penalty for the duration of the war, and the sternest measures were taken with deserters and traitors. Lenin, the paid agent of the enemy, is said to have been arrested in Finland. He is said to have asked for arrest to save himself from his

adversaries. By July 26 order had been restored in Petrograd, and there was better news from the Galician front. Some loyal Cossacks had temporarily arrested the advance on Tarnopol, and, although they could not save the town, had given time for its evacuation and for the blowing up of bridges and munition depôts. It appears that the British armoured cars and trench-

mortar sections serving in Galicia have done invaluable service in covering the Russian retreat. They removed stores while time remained, and then came into action with self-sacrificing bravery in support of the Cossacks. Our losses were fortunately slight—one officer and four men wounded. The Commander-in-Chief

*(Continued overleaf.)*



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: THE MASCOT OF THE ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS READY TO PARADE.—[Official Photograph.]



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: CUTTING AND COLLECTING CLOVER FOR HORSE TRANSPORT.  
*Official Photograph.*



#### A MAIL-DUMP: LETTER-B

Commissariat dumps and ammunition roadside objects of interest to readers of "The Illustrated War News," from the number of such photographs in these pages from time to time. This is another sort of dump—a Field Mail-Dump—by the roadside is near one of our small



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## The Army field Post on the Western front.



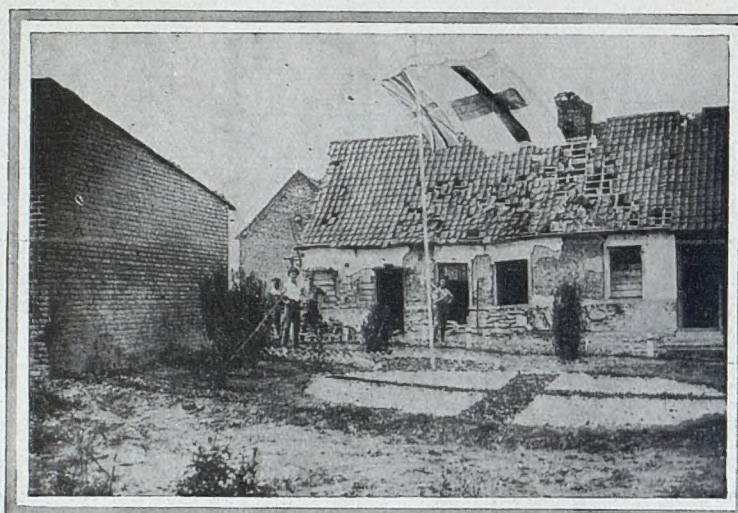
### A MAIL-DUMP: LETTER-BAGS AND PARCELS FOR A CAMP OFF THE ROAD; SORTING LETTERS.

Commissariat dumps and ammunition dumps are familiar war-time roadside objects of interest to readers of "The Illustrated War News," from the number of such photographs we have published in these pages from time to time. Here—in the upper illustration—is another sort of dump—a Field Post Dump. The place by the roadside is near one of our smaller outlying camps, situated

a short way behind the battle-front. In the lower illustration a cognate incident near another camp is shown. The dump of mail-bags, on being "dropped" by the mail-wagon, is seen being gone over by field postmen, engaged in sifting and sorting out, and classifying letters for distribution, according to the departments and regiments of the addressees.—[Official Photographs.]



personally congratulated Commander Locker-Lampson, and presented twenty-six Crosses of St. George to his men. How far this piercing of the front may be retrieved this year is an open question. In Russia there is sufficient reserve of resolute men to turn the tide ultimately,



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: MAKING A DRESSING-STATION NEAT.  
*Official Photograph.*

but the shock will be felt to some degree on all fronts.

For the moment the Galician line is no longer a solid wall, but a crazy fabric to which anything might happen. Bad as the incident is, it does not, however, give the game against Russia entirely into the enemy's hands, nor does it relieve him from the necessity of keeping his force on that front at as great strength as he can afford. It will not, therefore, permit him to detach sufficient troops to affect the Western situation seriously — if, indeed, he can detach any at all for that purpose. But the next few weeks will be the most critical yet encountered in the fortunes of the young Russian democracy. Perhaps its fearful object-lesson in the dangers of employing dialectic where blows should be the only argument, may prove the salvation of the republic. Therein one may trace a sign of hope. Such a lesson was required, and, although it has been dearly bought, it may be none the less providential. Regiments cannot be commanded by committee, as Russia now knows to her cost. The military analogy may have to be extended, for the time, to the State—a difficult problem in the first hours of a democratic régime—but if, without the name of

dictator, Kerensky can be confirmed in single control a parlous situation may yet be saved. It is an ironical paradox that the overthrow of absolutism should have called for a temporary absolutism as the only medicine for a newly liberated people imperilled by the abuse of free speech.

The Balkan Conference opened in Paris on July 25. Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, and General Smuts were the British delegates. Absolute secrecy was observed as to the deliberations.

On the 26th the Greek Chamber was reopened at Athens. Amid cries of "Long live free Greece," M. Venezelos read the decree convoking the Chamber, and received the congratulations of Deputies. The House then adjourned for some days, when it reassembled to elect officials.

An event of the week has been the re-entry of Rumania into active fighting. In the eastern Carpathians the Russo-Rumanian artillery and infantry rendered signal service and pierced the enemy's line on a wide front. From East Africa there was news of heavy fighting, and some successful movements were reported from Palestine. On the Salonika front there was no incident of major importance. The world war still extends. The latest entrant is Siam, which is vigorously preparing



ON THE WESTERN FRONT: THE SITE OF A CAPTURED VILLAGE MARKED WITH A SIGNBOARD TO SHOW WHERE IT STOOD.—[Official Photograph.]

to oppose Germany. All enemy businesses in the country are to be wound up at once. Herein the indolent East is smarter than the progressive West. Also the German ships interned have been seized.

LONDON: JULY 28, 1917.

# THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

FRENCH

